

retaining from the chase, we began to question him concerning his miraculous escape. "Gentlemen," said he, "it is all owing to the glorious horse, Capt. Copp, who is the greatest animal living. It took him to take me through the dangers of this day. The infernal villains poured in upon me from all quarters—there was one behind every tree ready to intercept me; and then their outrageous yells and whooping—they ring in my ears yet. I lost my hat and wig in the strife, for at one time there were about a dozen in the wagon endeavoring to scalp me; but knocking over five of the foremost of the ruthless villains, and laying the whip boldly on old Copp, I managed to get out of their infernal clutches and am still alive."

Some days after this adventure, one of our company asked John how many Indians he supposed there were in pursuit of him. "I cannot be certain," replied he, "I had but little time to think of counting them at the time; but by a calculation I have made since, I think that without taking into account the squaws and papooses, who are considered non-combatants, there could not have been much less than fifteen hundred."

The Court of Inquiry.

WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL SCOTT.

August 3, April 3.

The Overland Express has arrived, with New Orleans papers of the 29th ult., and an extra Picayune, issued on the day, containing details from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult., and from the Capital to the 20th.

A renewal of the difficulties between General Scott and Worth had taken place. Mr. Triest had been detained at the capital as a witness against Gen. Scott, but will leave for the United States when the Court of Inquiry adjourns.

Gen. Twigg and a number of other officers have arrived at New Orleans.

Col. Henry Wilson has succeeded General Twigg as Governor of Vera Cruz.

No more supplies than are necessary are to be sent to the interior, in view of the immediate withdrawal of the troops.

The Court of Inquiry commenced its sessions at that place, on the 10th. The next day, after a short private session, the Court announced that it would proceed with its deliberations. Gen. Scott asked what persons were accused, and what parties and what subjects were to be investigated. The order for assembling the Court was then read; it requires the investigation of the charges preferred by Gen. Scott against Gen. Pillow and Duncan, also the complaints of Gen. Worth against Gen. Scott, and designates the time and place of meeting, and the other preliminaries.

Gen. Scott said that he desired all the parties interested should be present, particularly Gen. Duncan, as his remarks would concern him. He also inquired whether any other persons were embraced in the order as accused parties. The Court, after deliberating privately for half an hour, replied that no other parties were accused. Gen. Scott made a short speech, in which he spoke feelingly of his having been converted into a prisoner at large, while at a distance from his country, struck down from his high command, and found himself placed as chief criminal, and the accused become the accusers.

The President said that the remarks must not infringe the rules of the order convening the Court. Gen. Scott then resumed, and on the subject of his speech the Court adjourned.

The next day the President Judge expressed his readiness to investigate the charges of Gen. Worth. Gen. Scott said he was ready to listen to whatever charges had been made against him.

The Judge then read a letter from Gen. Worth stating that for the welfare of the service, he wished to withdraw the accusations made in his appeal against Gen. Scott.

After this had been read, the doors were closed, and when re-opened the Judge announced the determination to suspend proceedings.

Gen. Scott then requested the Court to proceed in the case of Gen. Duncan. Thereupon the Court organized for the investigation of this case. Gen. Scott insisted upon the reading of the documents relating to the charge against Gen. Duncan. This the Court refused.

Gen. Pillow expressed the determination to vindicate himself if the Court ordered the charges preferred by Gen. Scott for trial.

The next day it was decided to take up the accusation preferred against Gen. Duncan by Gen. Scott. Two charges were embraced in the accusation. The first was a violation of the Army Regulations, which prohibited the publication of letters in relation to military operations, and the second was in consequence of some facts asserted by Duncan in letters written by him and his answers to the charges.

Gen. Scott then withdrew his accusations against Gen. Duncan.

Gen. Pillow stated that he would reply to the accusations of Gen. Scott.

The steamer Palmetto was wrecked near Alvarado on the 25th.

Homestead Exemption.

We publish below a copy of the bill passed by our late Legislature, defining and exempting a homestead:

[No. 109.]

AN ACT TO EXEMPT A HOMESTEAD FROM FORCED SALE IN CERTAIN CASES.

SEC. 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That a homestead consisting of a quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat, or city or village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plat, or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any resident of this State, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt or debts, growing out of or founded upon contract, either express implied, made after the 3d day of July, A. D. 1848.

SEC. 2.—Such exemption shall not extend to any mortgage thereon, lawfully obtained, but such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall not be valid without the signature of the wife to the same.

SEC. 3.—Whenever a levy shall be made upon the lands or tenements of a homestead, whose homestead has not been selected and set apart by metes and bounds, such homestead may notify the officer, at the time of making such levy, of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof, within the limits above prescribed, and the remainder, alone, shall be subject to sale under such levy.

SEC. 4.—If the plaintiff in execution shall be dissatisfied with the quantity of land selected and set apart as aforesaid, the officer making the levy shall cause the same to be surveyed, beginning at a point to be designated by the owner, and set off in a compact form, including the dwelling house and its appurtenances, the

amount specified in the first section of this act, and the expense of said survey shall be chargeable on the execution, and collected thereupon.

SEC. 5.—After the survey shall have been made, the officer making levy may sell the property levied upon, and not include in the set off, in the same manner as provided in other cases, for the sale of real estate on execution, and in giving a deed of the same, he may describe it according to his original levy, excepting therefrom metes and bounds, according to the certificates of the survey, the quantity set off as aforesaid.

SEC. 6.—Any person owning and occupying any house on land not his own, and claiming such house as his homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.

SEC. 7.—Nothing in this act shall be considered as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxes.

Approved March 25, 1848.

THE SENTINEL.

YPSILANTI.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1848.



WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Whig Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, held on Thursday evening, January 27th, 1848, to consider the propriety of recommending a Whig National Convention, the Hon. W. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, was called to the chair, and Hon. C. B. Smith, of Indiana, was appointed secretary.

After discussion, and due deliberation, it was Resolved,—That it is expedient to hold a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

And that the meeting adjourned for one week.

On Thursday evening, 3d of February, the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment, when, after some general discussion as to the time and place of holding the proposed Convention, Independence Hall, and the City of Philadelphia, and the 7th day of June were agreed upon.

It was therefore Resolved,—That the Whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States do recommend to their friends throughout the Union, that a Whig National Convention be held at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 7th day of June, 1848, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the National Intelligencer, and that all the Whig papers in the United States be requested to copy them.

WILLIAM P. MANGUM, Chairman.

CARL B. SMITH, Secretary.

WHIG LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

At a Meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Michigan, held at the Capitol, in the Senate Chamber, on the 10th inst., Mr. VICKERY in the Chair, among other things, it was unanimously Resolved, That the Whig State Central Committee be, and they are hereby requested to call a state Convention to be held at the village of Jackson, on the second Thursday of May next, for the purpose of nominating Whig Electors of President and Vice President to be supported at the next Presidential Election, and of taking such action on the subject of electing Delegates to the Whig National Convention as may be thought proper.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—It is no easy task to read correctly the consequences of the recent important movements in France. To be sure, our people are fully acquainted with the American idea of Republicanism; and when they hear the startling sound of "France is a Republic," picture to themselves, an extended country just in course of developing its resources, with a scanty population, fully employed, and in the highway to wealth or competence, governed by a Constitution the most admirable the world ever saw. Now this picture suits the United States very well; but how unsuitable to France!—A country of limited extent, and surrounded by powerful neighbors, so as to be incapable of expansion but by violence; and so densely populated, that the pursuit, not of competence, but a simple livelihood constituted, what, may with fearful propriety be termed the "Battle of Life." The American idea of Republicanism embraces only a fair chance of competition with others; in France the time for fair competition has long since gone by, and society has settled under a system of special privilege, the French idea, therefore, contemplates an entire renovation of the work of ages. Whatever has been a means of oppression must be done away. Hence, the movers of the French Revolution use language the import of which is lost to the American reader, or, we imagine, there would less enthusiasm manifested in some circles of our country, whose particular interests may lead them, at some not very distant day to sympathize, with the present conquered party of the French people.

Among other expressions which has struck us as remarkable, coming from the French leaders, is one in which the "Theocracy" is put down, with "Aristocracy" and the other evils again brought upon the nation by the restoration of the Bourbons. Now if they had used some term to indicate the particular religious system of France, the French Church, there would be nothing surprising in it; but the denunciation of "Theocracy," looks to us as though there was a tendency to lead the nation to Atheism, to dethrone the Deity and Louis Philippe at the same time.

An able article in a paper published in this country because forbidden by the censorship of the press in Europe, and speaking the sentiments of the most conservative reformers in that country declare the Revolution to be but "one link in the unbroken chain of progress and opposition leading to the destruction of all special privileges, under whatever name, whether

Power, Birth, Intelligence, Wealth, Capital, Faith, or Race." If the Principles of the Revolution are thus extensive, who does not see that some tremors of the earthquake will be felt in our own land?

In fine, the French Revolution, may be regarded in two phases, its political and its social phase. In the political phase it does not effect us; but in its social phase, we are destined at no distant day to participate. Says the same article from which we have quoted,

"Europe will teach proud America, that she has, in the night of slavery, by the eternal lamp of reason, studied the Law of Progress and has become able to surpass even North America in social emancipation."

Again:

"Reason demands, and mankind have acknowledged the demand, that Freedom and Equality, consist not in being proclaimed in the lines of a written Constitution, but in the conditions to their enjoyment being made accessible to all."

In abundance of paragraphs the spirit of the French Revolution, and the spirit which exists, (from what source unless Deity, we know not) throughout the civilized world, is revealed. Innovation, whether improvement or not, is on the march, and time alone can determine its bounds."

SYMPTOMS.—The following we take from the Free Press:

"It may be considered by many, as too early to advocate the revision of our State Constitution, but three or five years hence, we think nine out of ten, will advocate the calling of a Convention. Had the Constitution of Wisconsin or New York, been in force in this State, the present winter, all the business which could have been transacted under them would not have occupied 60 days—even 30 days would have been all sufficient. The expense of a State Convention to frame a new Constitution, would be saved to the People of the State in two winters. We are an advocate of general laws, and would shut our statutes against private acts,—the statutes of 1848 will probably occupy 350 pages, and yet not over 100 will be general laws. We shall in a few days give our reasons for advocating a revision of our Constitution at length. In the meantime we will say that we shall advocate:

"The election of all officers by the people;
"A limit of the session of the Legislature, or;
"A reduction of the pay of members;
"An increase of the powers of the boards of Supervisors;
"A simplification of county and township government;
"A prohibition of acts of incorporation &c."

This piece of hypocrisy indicates the course which the Free Press is to pursue until after next election. For years past, the commencement of every session of the Legislature, has been marked by the efforts of the whig members to reduce the per diem. In this they have been constantly opposed by the majority, nor has the Free Press ever uttered a word in condemnation of the course of its party. The entire whig press has long advocated making a greater number of officers elective by the people; the Free Press has never uttered a syllable in favor of it. The whigs in the Legislature have to their utmost supported the measure of simplifying the laws, and saving expense to the people; the Free Press and its party, have as constantly opposed it. The Free Press has professed, always, the greatest possible horror of "Incorporations &c. &c." yet it dared not utter a word against the incorporation of the Central Railroad Company, although it is the most complete monopoly ever framed in the United States. But an election is approaching, and it is necessary for the Free Press to raise a dust to hide the iniquity of its Party. If it can but save the election, retain the spoils, we shall hear no more of its new-born zeal for reform.

Horrible Discovery.—It will be recollected that a Doctor Goss, of Seneca County, very mysteriously disappeared some months since, and that the most thorough searches in that County and elsewhere, proved entirely fruitless. There was great excitement in reference to the matter, but the long time that has elapsed in a measure dissipated this feeling, and all hopes of discovering him had been given up. We learn that a man was discovered in Geneva a few days since, having a note which it was known belonged to Dr. Goss at the time of his disappearance. He was immediately arrested and is said to have made a full confession of the manner in which Dr. Goss was murdered. The substance of it is, that himself and Featherly, who is now in jail at Canandaigua for the brutal fight at Geneva some time since, murdered Dr. Goss, supposing him to be the collector of Waterloo; that they afterwards burnt his body in a lime-kiln, and that some of the bones which were not entirely consumed, were buried and these have been found in the spot indicated by the man who makes the confession. Thus the perpetrators of a most foul murder are suddenly and unexpectedly exposed at a moment when they fancied themselves most secure.—The mysterious case in this city may possibly be thus suddenly, by some unlooked for circumstances, unravelled, and the murderers brought to justice.—Rochester Democrat.

SPIRIT OF RELIGION.—Christ re-established the unity of human nature. He taught us the principles of eternal justice, and the grand secret of all harmony and happiness, on earth as in heaven—love. Till we arrive to that point of his system, we are unacquainted with Christianity, and are ignorant of our natures and our destinies. The dogmas and the mysteries that even the very highest disciples have wrapped around this glorious sun of the Christian system—this all embracing sentiment of universal love, have only obscured its light from us, and reared from its vital warmth. The gospel does not consist in doctrines and ceremonies but in love.

But to love we must know who are worthy of our love; and here again the revelation of Christ embraced the infinite: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And then came the question—"Who is my neighbor?" And the answer, expressed in an immortal story was, "Every one who needs thy help."

Murder in Illinois.—A recent letter from Springfield, Illinois, says:

"A man named Aaron Mc Millan, living in Saline county, in this State, and his three sons went to the house of a neighbor, named Logan, against whom they had become incensed, because his dog had attacked and mutilated Mc Millan's cow, and deliberately shot him, after which they beat in his skull with the barrel of the gun. The son of the deceased attempted to interfere, when he was beaten severely with clubs. The guilty parties were arrested."

By Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER.

Arrival of the Steamship WASHINGTON! NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 7—7 P. M.

A legalized suspension of the Bank of France has taken place.

Many heavy failures in France.

Rumors of insurrection in Prussia and Austria.

Trouble in Dublin, 2,000 persons killed.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The only quotations which I can find are as follows:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

Flour 28a29. Corn 28a31. Wheat Canadian, 7a8. London Corn 28a32.

ENGLAND.

New York, April 7—9 P. M.

In the House of Commons Mr. Holmes moved, that the income tax shall be imposed for one instead of three years. Negative, 363 to 136.

The Queen was delivered of a princess on the 18th inst.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payment.

The Provisional Government.

M. Rollin issued a circular which created considerable excitement among the people.—A decree for troops came near upsetting the Government. The old guard was greatly enraged, and 30,000 of them marched to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded a recall of the obnoxious decree, and they threatened to take the matter into their own hands, if their requests were not granted.

The following day the 16th, the Guard to the number of 50,000 appeared in the streets, and at the Hotel de Ville, and repeated their demands. The people also assembled in multitudes and hissed them. The Government refused to withdraw the decree, which caused a great excitement and a terrible collision was anticipated. A majority of the Provisional Government demanded the resignation of Mr. Rollin. This he refused and threatened to appeal to the people. M. Pages drew a pistol, but the matter was finally settled without serious consequences.

The mobs had destroyed the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of Havre, and other parts of France are threatened with a conflagration. Nearly all the British workmen are dismissed. The new government of France is being somewhat weakened by a commercial and general crisis. Large establishments have been declared bankrupt and others are closing their business.

There are about 900,000 men out of employment in Paris and the other principal cities of France. As late as the 18th ult Paris was quiet.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, state that there was a rapidly growing disaffection among the people against the government.

ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that the Pope had recently made a long speech, in which he promised soon to give the people a new form of government, which should be satisfactory to them.

The Constitution of the Sardinian States has been proclaimed, and the King has appointed a Commissioner to form a cabinet which shall satisfy the people.

The Neapolitan Ministry has resigned, and one has been formed provisionally. The King was preparing an expedition against Sicily.—King of Naples has consented to the Constitution of Sicily as a separate State.

A political league has been formed by the Pope, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Sardinia and Austria. The Emperor declares for non interference and strict neutrality with the affairs of France.

The projected alliance between Austria, Russia and Prussia is abandoned. Conflicts have taken place at the Austrian Capital between the people and the military, which has resulted in important concessions on the part of the Emperor. It seems that upwards of 1,500 signatures and presented a petition to the Emperor, asking for some limited freedom to the people and the press. A large military force appeared, and ordered the students and others to disperse, and on their refusal to obey, the military fired upon them, killing some 20 and wounding a large number more. An influential citizen came forward and harangued the populace against the encroachments of the military, and recommended resistance, and retaliation. The people seconded the move, and the mob soon swelled to 10,000, and marched upon the soldiers, and gained the mastery of them. The conflict was desperate and bloody.

Some accounts say that five hundred to one thousand were killed in the encounter. The villa of Prince Metternich was totally demolished by the infuriated mob. The immense course again assembled before the imperial residence, when a gentleman came out, and declared in the name of the Emperor, that his majesty had cheerfully granted every demand the people had made.

Full liberty of the Press, and a more extended representative constitution—publicity of all proceedings in the courts of law, trial by jury, and finally, a dismissal of the whole Metternich Ministry.

The Emperor subsequently ordered a Cabinet to be formed on the most liberal principles, and published a decree abolishing the censorship of the press, and establishing a National Guard.

IMPORTANT FROM PRUSSIA.—There was a serious disturbance in Berlin from the 14 to the 17th ult, between the military and the populace. The streets were barricaded for days.—Two or three persons were killed and several wounded. The people demanded the liberty of the press. The King finally consented to abolish the Censorship throughout his dominions.

New York, April 8—3 P. M.

One French house reported to day. A large amount of bills are stopped as coming lack.—failures must occur. A telegraphic despatch from Pittsburgh, April 7, states that the whigs of Missouri have nominated D. D. Mitchell for Governor, and E. D. Bates for Lieutenant Governor. Delegates also have been appointed to the National Convention.

Major S. Borland has been appointed Senator from Arkansas, in the place of Col. Sevier, gone to Mexico to negotiate a treaty.

Little Rhode Island Whig.

Returns from most of the towns are given in the Providence Journal of the 5th, showing the following aggregates for Governor.

Harris, W.	4,976
Haskell, L.	3,082

Whig majority as far as heard, 1,894.

The abolition vote thus far is 363. The Legislature so far as heard from, stands 17

Whigs and 8 Locofocos in the Senate 29 whigs and 23 Locofocos in the House. Both houses are certainly whig. This is glorious news from little Rhode Island.

Buffalo, April 8—4 P. M.

MARKET.—Quite a number of sail craft have cleared to the west and are only waiting favorable winds, the ice presenting but little obstruction to navigation. The only arrival from the west to-day, is the steamer Champion (this is a mistake, the Champion is not down the Lake). The flour market is dull. There are sales of good brands, western at \$5.12, Sales of 1,000 bush. Canada wheat deliverable at \$1 payable on delivery. No movement in corn.

New York, April 8—3 P. M.

MARKET.—The stock market is firmer under the news from Europe. Flour is quiet and heavy. The whole range is \$5.31 at \$6.50. Sales of 1000 bbls have taken place. Corn is quiet; buyers offer 55a56c for good yellow, sales 8000 bush. for the east have been made. Rye, 74a75. Oats 49a47. Pork is inactive, \$8.37a8.50a9.87a. Lard stiffer. Whiskey is quick at 24c.

Arrival of the Steamship HIBERNIA! Seven Days later from Europe!

New York, April, 10—3 P. M.

The Steamer Hibernia arrived last evening at 11 o'clock, after a passage of thirteen days.

FRANCE.—Nothing startling. Everything going on well. Financial difficulties continue.

The French Minister of War is very busy making preparation for observation of Eastern frontiers.

ITALY.—A revolution has taken place in Lombardy. The victory has fled from Milan and the people there are triumphant. The troops are negotiating with them to evacuate.

The Pope has granted a constitution to the people of Rome. Great rejoicing at Vienna.—All tranquil at Berlin, the people are triumphant, the ministers dismissed, the constitution promised.

The Constitution of Rome permits the judicial tribunals to be independent of the government. No extraordinary commission is required. The courts to be in future established.—The Pope prorogues the Legislature.

The Council of deputies is requested to convoke a new chamber within three months, afterwards the sessions are to be appointed by the Pope for life. The qualifications of the senators is the age of thirty years, and plenary of civil and political rights. The Senate will be chosen for preference from the people, and the ecclesiastical necessity judges, counselors of State, constitutional Lawyers, and in possession of an income of 4000 scudi per annum.

A Republic has been proclaimed in Cracow, order is maintained.

In Hanover the King has abolished the censorship of the press, and promised other reforms.

DENMARK.—Disturbances, constitution refused. German Duchies rejects the Kings plan of uniting them with Denmark.

Hungary and Bohemia all alive and on the point of revolt.

The King of Bavaria is reported to have abdicated.

Russia is making preparations for self defence.

Luxembourg declares itself a republic.

Ireland is tranquil. The leader of Young Ireland has been arrested for sedition.

BERLIN.—Hard fighting took place between the government troops and the people. The people fired from behind barricades and from the roofs of houses, and did great execution. The troops fired grape and a great deal of blood was shed. The alarm bells were rung, and a universal terror prevailed, especially among the women.

The next day the King proclaimed an amnesty, on which occasion a change of ministry took place, and the King promised to forget and forgive all and hoped the people would do the same—the people were satisfied.

The inhabitants of Cracow announced themselves a Republic. On the 18th of March 15,000 insurgents, were under arms. On the day before the governor was compelled to release 400 political prisoners.

Liverpool, March 24.

The corn trade is dull. No quotation of prices of the Washington.

Flour 61 per bd. lower.

Indian meal 6d lower.

From Mexico.

We have several interesting details of Mexican affairs brought by the steamer Massachusetts, that arrived at New Orleans, the 20th ult. We glean the following:

Mr. Trist still remains in Mexico. His health, so poor at Puebla, has been entirely restored.

A mail will run regularly, twice a month, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and will leave Vera Cruz on the 1st and 15th day of each month, and city of Mexico the third day after its arrival.

The Mexican papers of the 25th contain a letter from Santa Anna, dated Coxcatlan, on the 3th of February, to Sr. Rosas, the Minister of Foreign Relations, in reply to his circular on the subject of a late attempt at a revolution in San Luis. The Mexican papers comment with great severity on this letter of Santa Anna, and on his military course.

The archbishop of Mexico has written a long protest against the heavy assessment of church property.

Gen. Worth and Pillow have been restored to their command—the first to his original command. It was not known what brigade would be given to the latter.

The Mexican Congress, says the North American, is now here; sometimes a dozen delegates at Queretaro—sometimes less—but never a quorum. The Mexicans swear they will knock the whole grocery into a cocked hat as soon as the Yankees leave; and we think they will.

An intelligent gentleman, long resident in Mexico, writes as follows in regard to the probable action of the Mexican congress on the treaty.

In relation to the ability of this Government to unite a sufficient number of Deputies to ratify the treaty signed on the 2d ult. I have my doubts. Indeed it appears impossible. When I wrote you last there were at Queretaro about 40 members of Congress. Since that time they have been decreasing, and now I believe there are not thirty, so you see by it that there is but little prospect of there being a ratification within the term agreed upon in the treaty.

Mexico March 3.

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A large ship, called the "Minnesota," was launched at Cincinnati on the 20th ult. A week or two since, a ship built there was advertised by her owners as ready to take freight and passengers to Boston.

THE SENTINEL.

TO OUR COMMITTEES.

Where are our County and township committees? Is it not time some movement was made towards effecting an organization at least sufficiently systematic to receive the nominations of our national Convention with proper respect? The notes of preparation are already sounding in the camp of our enemies, and unless we meet their demonstrations early, with becoming spirit, we shall find, when too late, the lukewarm and doubtful ranged against us, the timid and vacillating flying to the side that by its discipline, offers the surest promise of success.

And here, again, we wish to call the attention of Whigs to the WHIG PRESS. Before the last election, when we saw that not even the approach of the gubernatorial campaign could induce our friends to aid their local press, we predicted the result which followed from that fact alone; nor were we disappointed.

Local presses form the rallying points of party organization, and their lists of subscribers, with few exceptions, are the muster rolls of the reliable party strength. The patronage of the State has enabled our opponents to maintain double our number of presses, and, of course, their facility for rallying from a lax state of discipline is double ours. Every other facility is also double; yet the majority against us has never yet exceeded six thousand. The State of Michigan, we firmly believe, is whig in fact, and it is this which makes our repeated defeats more shameful. We trust that we shall soon see indications of a different spirit awakening among whigs,—without which we may well disband and let the State go by default.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

All's for the best: be sanguine and cheerful: Trouble and sorrow are friends in danger; Nothing but folly goes faithless and fearful. Courage forever in happy and wise.

All's for the best:—A man would but know it, Providence will do all to be blest: This is no dream of the poet or poetess: Heaven is gracious and—All's for the best!

All's for the best: set this on your standard, Soldier of sadness, or pilgrim of grief, Who to the shores of despair may have wandered, A way-worn swallow or heart-stricken dove, All's for the best: be a man but confiding, Providence tenderly governs the rest, And the frail bark of his creature is guiding, Wisely and warily, all's for the best.

All's for the best: then fling away thy terrors, Meet all your fears and your foes in the van, And in the midst of your dangers or errors, Trust like a child, while you strike like a man. All's for the best! unblinded, unhooded, Providence reigns from the east to the west; And by both wisdom and mercy surrounded, Hope, and be happy, that all's for the best.

A Mysterious Transaction.—It really appears that his Satanic Majesty has broken out in Philadelphia, within a short time past, and under flying colors, is seeking whom he may devour. On one day the perpetration of a brutal murder, startles the citizen from their propriety—the next, perhaps a distressing suicide falls upon the car, and awakens feelings of sympathy for innocent children. The "gentleman in black," however has many vagaries, and the case which we are about to relate, though it ended without loss of blood, yet formed a thrilling scene, somewhat novel, and decidedly interesting. An attempt to force a marriage, and a handsome, and accomplished young lady, frustrated by mere accident, and we protest the ardent lover will not soon attempt a repetition.

On Thursday evening last, a young man of great appearance rang the bell at the residence of a highly respectable family, in the southern part of the city, and communicated the astounding intelligence that the father of the family had been attacked with an apoplectic fit, and desired to see his daughter; the young lady, who was in the upper part of the house, could not readily go, as the emergency seemed to require, and her sister, who is a widow, proceeded at once with the young man to the place where he stated her father was. Her conductor took her to a house in Pine street, between Sixth and Seventh, and having entered ascended to the second or third story, opened a door, and ushered the young lady into the room, and Judge of her surprise, on finding herself locked up with a strange man—in a strange neighborhood—in an apparently untenanted house.—He told her to be calm, and listen to what he was about to relate. He assured her that she was in his power, and if she offered any resistance, or attempted to create alarm, he would certainly kill her—He was prepared for the worst, and brandished a large knife. She postulated with him, and he attempted to thrust her into a closet. He said that in a short time two men would come there and that she must marry one of them. It appearing, however, that it was the younger sister who whom he wanted; the truth flashed upon him that he had made a mistake, when she assured him that her name was Mrs. —, and that she was a widow. She offered to pay him a hundred dollars if he would let her go, but it does not appear that he wanted money, and finally he being made satisfied of the truth of her statement, made her take a solemn oath that she would not divulge the events of